

Names of American Plants in Books on Kalm's Travels

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Pehr Kalm (1716–1779) traveled in North America during 1748–1750 as an agricultural explorer for the Swedish Academy of Sciences. He had been a student of Linnaeus and his collections passing through his preceptor's hands furnished the basis for numerous original descriptions of American plants. It is well known that the genus *Kalmia* for the mountain laurel and related species was named by Linnaeus for his protégé. The high percentage (nearly 80) of the plants included in the present compilation that was scientifically defined by that author emphasizes his dominance of the taxonomy of eastern North American plants. Kalm himself was a good botanist and is credited with the authorship of three recognized genera of American plants, namely, *Lechea*, *Gaultheria*, and *Polymnia*. He spent much of his time in New Sweden, now Delaware, southern New Jersey, and nearby areas, but made excursions also to New York, in addition to an extended trip through the Hudson Valley to Quebec. From what we know of the early settlements, it seems likely that most of the Swedish and English names Kalm reports were in use in the Philadelphia region, the Dutch in the lower Hudson River Valley, and the French in northern New York and Quebec. Most of the terms in this list from the last two languages, however, are those employed by translators. Localities specifically mentioned in connection with the names are entered in parentheses in the following list as are also certain remarks of interest.

This paper has been prepared as a contribution to a glossary of American plant names, not as an index to species mentioned by Kalm. Its scope is restricted to vascular plants and is otherwise specialized. European plants not naturalized in the United States are omitted as are plants given only generic mention in the works consulted; a few even of those accompanied by scientific names have proved unidentifiable. Names that are mere translations of the scientific terms and those that are descriptive phrases rather than names also are excluded. The intent is to present each name only in its indefinite nominative singular form but this has been deviated from in the case of terms generally used in the plural. Modern spellings are given in parentheses.

I have been very fortunate in having the cooperation of Prof. Adolph B. Benson, latest translator of Kalm's works and Head of the Department of Germanic Languages of Yale University, in correcting the manuscript and proof with respect to the German and Swedish names and in furnishing modern equivalents of those in the latter language. With equal kindness Dr. Raymond Kennedy, Assistant Professor of Sociology, in the same school, has corrected the Dutch names. For this aid the writer is most appreciative. Some of Professor Benson's remarks are well worth quoting for the information of those who may make use of this glossary. "Modern Swedish," he writes, "uses hyphens very sparingly, if at all; there is no 'w' except in a few proper and foreign names, and 'f' and 'fv' have become 'v' in most cases except at the beginning of words. Tree terms ending in trä in Kalm would now be träd. Trä in modern Swedish means wood, not tree. . . ."

"One reason probably for Kalm's spelling of plant-names was the fact that Sweden had no terms for some of these plants and Kalm made them up, or he followed directly a foreign source, as elm from the Latin *ulmus* or German *ulme*. Today the Swedish for elm is *alm*."

The works consulted in the preparation of this list of plant names are:

- En Resa til Norra America*. By Pehr Kalm, 3 vols., Stockholm, 1753-1761.
Resa till Norra Amerika. By Pehr Kalm, Part 4, Helsingfors, 1929. Preceding three parts not available in Washington.
Des Herren Peter Kalm . . . beschreibung der reise . . . nach dem Nördlichen Amerika, etc. 3 vols., Göttingen, 1754-1764. Translation by Johann Andreas Murray.
Travels into North America, etc. 3 vols., Warrington, 1770-1771. By Peter Kalm. Translated by John Reinhold Forster.
Reis door Noord Amerika, gedaen door den Heer Pieter Kalm, 2 vols., Utrecht, 1772.
Histoire naturelle et politique de la Pensylvanie, etc. By Jacques P. R. de Surgy. Paris, 1768.
Voyage de Kalm en Amérique. 2 vols., Montreal, 1880. Translation by L. W. Marchand.
Peter Kalm's Travels in North America. 2 vols., New York, 1937. Translation by Adolph B. Benson.

Systematic List of Names

POLYPODIACEAE

Polypodium vulgare L.—Engelfusz.

Adiantum pedatum L.—Herba capillaris (Canada); frauenhaar; maagdenhaar, Amerikaansche herba capillaris; capillaire du Canada; maidenhair (by the English in the colonies).

TAXACEAE

Taxus canadensis Marsh.—If baccifère.

PINACEAE

Pinus strobus L.—Hvit (vit) tall, Weymouth tall; weisse tanne; witte denneboom; witte dennen (den); pin blanc; white fir tree.

Pinus resinosa Aiton.—Rode (roode) pynboom; pin rouge (French Canada).

Pinus rigida Miller.—Jersey tall; tanne von Jersey; pin cypre, pin à l'encens, sapin de Jersey; Jersey pine, New Jersey fir tree.

Larix laricina DuRoi.—Amerikanskt lärkrträ(d); lerchenbaum; mélèze (mélèze), epinette rouge (Quebec).

Picea canadensis Miller.—Weisse fichte; epinette blanche (Lake Champlain; Quebec); hemlock, spruce, white fir.

Picea rubens Sargent.—Épinette rouge.

Tsuga canadensis L.—Kanadensisk gran, Hemlock-gran; Kanadaasche pynboom; perusse, pruche, pin du Canada.

Chamaecyparis thyoides L.—Hvit (vit) ceder (New Jersey), hvit (vit) en; weisse cypresse, weisser wacholder, weisser wacholderbaum; witte ceder (zeder), witte jenever, witte jeneverboom; arbre de vie, cèdre blanc, faux thuya; white cedar, white juniper-tree.

Thuja occidentalis L.—Arbor vitae, lignum-vitae; abendländische thuya; witte ceder (zeder) (Albany), jeneverboom; arbre de vie, cèdre blanc (French Canada); juniper tree (Virginia), white cedar (Albany).

Juniperus communis L.—Enbuske; genevrier commun.

Juniperus virginiana L.—Röd en (en = juniper in Swedish), röd ceder; rothe ceder, rother wacholder; rod ceder (roode zeder), rod (roode) jenever, rod (roode) jeneverboom; cèdre de Virginie, cèdre rouge (French Canada), genèvrier rouge; red cedar, red juniper, red juniper tree.

TYPHACEAE

Typha latifolia L.—Massette; broad-leaved reed-mace, cat-tail, flag.

ALISMACEAE

Sagittaria latifolia Willdenow.—Katniss (an Indian name adopted by the Swedes); kätnisz, pfeilkraut; flèche d'eau.

Zizania aquatica L.—Sjö-hafre (sjöhavre); seehafer; folle avoine (French Canada), ivraie; aquatic tare-grass, Indian rice (Quebec), water tare-grass.

Ammophila arenaria L.—Sandrohr; zandriet; seigle de mer (Quebec); sand reed.

Elymus arenarius L.—Sandweizen; zeerogge; seigle de mer, seigle sauvage; sea lyme grass.

ARACEAE

Peltandra virginica L.—Virginische aronswurz; Virginische kalfsvoet; gouet, pied-de-veau de Virginie; tuckahoo d'Amérique; taaho (taw-ho), taahim (taw-him), tuckah (Indian names of which the first was used by the Swedes); Virginian wake-robin; tukahoo (tuckahoo, tuckahoo of the Carolina Indians seems the same. Hogs feed on the roots).

Orotium aquaticum L.—Taw-kee (taki, taaki), taw-kim (taakim), tack-vim (takvim) (Indian names of which the first was used by the Swedes).

Spathyema foetida L.—Björnblad (eaten by bears when they leave winter quarters), björnrotter (used almost entirely in the plural; singular, björnrot); bärenblatt, bärenwurzel, stinkende zehrwurz; bereblad, berewortel, polecat wortel; racine-d'ours, racine de bête puante; polecat root, polecat weed, skunk-cabbage.

MELANTHACEÆ

Veratrum viride Aiton.—Dock (dack), dockor (dackor), dockrötter (dackretter), (used mostly in the plural; singular, dockrot. Docka = doll. The children made dolls of its stalks and leaves); puppenwurz, weisse nieszwurz; poppewortel, witte nieswortel; ellébore blanc; ellabor, hellebore, itch-weed.

SALICACEÆ

Populus balsamifera L.—Liard.

Populus heterophylla L.—Vattenasp; espenbaum, wasserespe; waterpopulier; water-poplar (Albany).

Populus tremuloides Michaux.—Tremble.

MYRICACEÆ

Myrica gale L.—Porss; galé, laurier (French Canada), myrte bâtard, piment royal, poivrier (French Canada); gale, sweet willow.

Myrica carolinensis Miller.—Talgbuske; talgbusch, talgstrauch; talkboom, talkstruik; cerier de la Caroline, tamarisc; bayberry-bush, candle-berry-tree, tallow shrub.

Comptonia peregrina L.—Myrteboom.

JUGLANDACEÆ

Juglans cinerea L.—Butternutsträ(d), oylnutte; noyer cendré, noyer tendre; oil nut (New York).

Juglans nigra L.—Svartnottbom (New Jersey), walnötträ (valnötsträd), svart walnötträ (valnötsträd); schwarznussbaum, schwarzer wallnussbaum; zwartnootboom, zwarte walnutboom; noyer noir; black walnut.

BETULACEÆ

Carpinus caroliniana Walter.—Amerikansk avenbok; steinbuche; haagbeuk, steenbeuk; bois-de-fer, bois dur (French Canada; Lake Champlain), charme; waterbeeck.

Betula papyrifera Marsh.—Gemen (gemeene) berkeboom; bouleau commun; common birch tree.

Betula lenta L.—Hummel-kopp-björk; merisier rouge.

Betula lutea Michaux.—Säcker-björk (sockerbjörk); zuckerbirke; merisier; sugar birch. Recorded as *B. nigra* but more likely this species.

Betula pumila L.—Bouleau nain.

Alnus rugosa DuRoi.—Erle; els.

FAGACEÆ

Fagus grandifolia Ehrhorn.—Bök (bok); buche; beuk; hêtre.

Castanea dentata Marsh.—Castanieträ (kastanje or kastanjeträd); castanienbaum; kastanjeboom; chataigner.

Castanea pumila L.—Chataigner nain; chinquapin.

Quercus alba L.—Hvit (vit) ek; weisse eiche; witte eik; chène blanc, chène de Quebec.

Quercus prinus L.—Castanie-ek (kastanjeek); castanien eiche; kastanje eik; chène chataigner.

Quercus "rubra" L.—Rödek (röd ek), svartek (svart ek); rothe eiche; rod (roode) eik, zwarte eik; chène noir, chène rouge; black oak. There may be some confusion here although current manuals admit application of both the names, red and black oak, to this species. Spanish oak, with all the lingual differences in spelling is recorded, but whether it is *Q. rubra* or some other species is uncertain.

Quercus marilandica Muenchhausen.—Schwarze eiche; zwarte eik.

Quercus phellos L.—Kärr-ek; sumpfeiche; moeras eik; chène de marais; chène saule; swamp oak.

ULMACEAE

Ulmus americana L.—Amerikansk ulm (alm), hvit ulm (alm); Amerikanischer ulmenbaum, weisse ulme; Amerikaansche olm, witte olm; orme blanc.

Ulmus fulva Michaux.—Rod ulm (alm); rod (roode) olm.

Celtis occidentalis L.—Nössle-trä (nässleträd); westländischer lotusbaum; micocoulier, micocoulier de Virginie; nettle-tree.

Morus rubra L.—Mulbärsträ, röd mulbärsträ (rött mullbärsträd); maulbeerbaum; moerbezieboom; murier, murier rouge.

LORANTHACEAE

Phoradendron flavescens Pursh.—Gemeine mistel; gemene (gemeen) mistel-boompje (diminutive form of boom); gui.

ARISTOLOCHACEAE

Asarum canadense L.—Vild ingefära; gingembre (Quebec).

POLYGONACEAE

Rumex acetosella L.—Bärg-syra; feldampfer; common field sorrel.

Rumex crispus L.—Krauser pferdsampfer.

Polygonum sagittatum L.—Renouee sagittée.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium album L.—Weissgänsefusz; ansérine, chou gras.

Chenopodium ambrosioides L.—Mask-frö, Jerusalems ek; wurmsamen, Jerusalemeiche; wormkruid, wormzaad, Jerusalemeik; wormseed, Jerusalem oak.

Chenopodium rubrum L.—Svinmålla.

PHYTOLACCACEAE

Phytolacca americana L.—Påk; Amerikanischer nachtschatten, päck; Amerikaansche nagtschaduwe (nachtschaduw); morelle, morelle d'Amérique, raisin d'Amérique; American nightshade, pöke.

RANUNCULACEAE

Hepatica americana DeCandolle.—Blå-blomster; leberkraut, zieland; blauwe bloem, leverkruid; belle hepaticque, noble hepaticque; noble liverwort.

Coptis trifolia L.—Dreyblätterige nieswurz; dribladige nieswortel; tisa-voyanne jaune (Quebec); three-leaved hellebore.

MAGNOLIACEAE

Magnolia virginiana L.—Bäfwerträ (bäverträd), karr saltenbrosz; bieberbaum; beverboom, witte laurier; arbre à castor, magnolier; beaver tree, laurel-leaved tulip-tree, swamp sassafras, sweet bay tree, white laurel. (The bark is the chief food of the beaver; the roots are used as bait in beaver trapping.)

Liriodendron tulipifera L.—Canöe-trä (modern kanotträd; used in making dugouts), knutträ, tulipan-trä (tulipanträd); hemd der alten frau, tulpenbaum; kanooboom (kanoboom) oude wyvehemd (wyvenhemd), tulpenboom (tulpeboom); arbre à tulips; tulipier, tulipier de Virginie; canoe tree, old woman's smock (a peculiarity of the leaves suggested this name), poplar.

ANNONACEAE

Asimina triloba L.—Papaw-trä (papawträd); acimine (Quebec); custard-apple, papaw tree.

BERBERIDACEAE

Podophyllum peltatum L.—Pomme-de-Mai.

LAURACEAE

- Sassafras sassafras* L.—Salzenfras, saltenbras (it makes sparks in a fire like salt), sassafras-trä (sassafras-träd); sassafras baum; sassafrasboom.
Benzoin acrivale L.—Sommer lorbeerbaum, sommerlicher lorbeerbaum; zomer laurier; laurier benjoin, laurier d'été; spice-wood.

PAPAVERACEAE

- Sanguinaria canadensis* L.—Blodrötter (used mostly in plural form; singular, blodrot), rödbeta (in modern Swedish this means beet); blutwurz; bloedwortel; blood-root.

CRUCIFERAE

- Cakile edentula* Bigelow.—Raquette de mer; sea rocket.

GROSSULARIACEAE

- Ribes americanum* Miller.—Svart vinbär; currantbaum, schwarze weinbeere; arbre de courant, gadellier noir; currant tree.

HAMAMELIDACEAE

- Hamamelis virginiana* L.—Troll haszel (hassel); zauberischer haselstrauch; toveragtig (tooverachtige) hazelaar; coudrier de magicien, coudrier des sorcières.

ALTINGIACEAE

- Liquidambar styraciflua* L.—Gyllenträ (gyllenträd); güldenbaum, storaxbaum; storaxboom; copal d'Amérique; sweet gum.

PLATANACEAE

- Platanus occidentalis* L.—Vassbok, vattenbok; wasserbuche; katoenboom, Virginische ahorn, waterbeuk; cotonnier (French Canada), erable de Virginie, hêtre d'eau, platane de Virginie; buttonwood, Virginian maple, water beech (the "most usual" name).

MALACEAE

- Malus coronaria* L.—Krabbtträ (krabbt-räd); ankerbaum, crabbaum; ankerboom; arbre à ancre, pomme de Sibérie, pommier odorant; anchor tree, crab tree.
Sorbus americana Marsh.—Rönn; sperberbaum, vogelbeerbaum; sorberboom; frêne sauvage, sorbier, sorbier des oiseaux; mountain ash, sorb-tree.
Crataegus "coccinea" L.—Coccinellfarbener hagedorn.
Crataegus "crus-galli" L.—Hagtorn, tuppspår, hahnspor; hauensporniger hagedorn, hauenfussiger speierlingbaum, Virginischer azarolbaum; alisier de Virginie, aubépine, azerolier de Virginie, ergot-de-coq, senellier; cockspur hawthorn, Virginian azarole.
Crataegus "calpodendron" Erhorn.—Currant (fruit very good).

ROSACEAE

- Filipendula ulmaria* L.—Dropwort, meadowsweet, tea-bush (Philadelphia).
Comarum palustre L.—Watervyfvingerkruid; comaret, quintfeuille rouge de marais.
Geum rivale L.—Fluszsarnickel.
Rubus occidentalis L.—Amerikansk(t) björnbär, kånnthorn; framboisier, ronce d'Amérique. Most of the translated terms applied to this species mean blackberry, hence are misnomers and are omitted.

AMYGDALACEAE

- Padus virginiana* L.—Wilskt kersbärträ (kørsbärsträd); wilder kirschenbaum; cerisier à grappes, cerisier sauvage.

Prunus americana Marsh.—Vild plommonträ (vilt plommonträd); wilder pflaumenbaum; doornstruik; sloe shrub.

CAESALPINACEAE

Gleditsia triacanthos L.—Honey-locusträ (trääd); schotenbaum; acacia à trois épines, arbor à poix, carouge à miel, fevier, fevier à trois épines; honey locust, three-thorned acacia.

Cercis canadensis L.—Sallad-trä (salladträd); salatbaum; salaadboom (saladeboom); arbre à salade, arbre de Judas, bouton-rouge, gainier du Canada; salad tree.

FABACEAE

Lupinus perennis L.—Ringgräs, krusgräs, wild bön (böna, vilda bönor, plural); fortdauerende wolfsbohne; langswärend wolfsbön; lupin vivace.

Robinia pseudo-acacia L.—Locust-trä (trääd); heuschreckenbaum, kourbarill; krekkelboom, sprinkhaanboom; acacia blanc, acacia commun, arbre à grenouilles (locusts changed to frogs by a translator), courbaril.

Glycine apios L.—Häpniss, hopniss (Indian names adopted by the Swedes); Indianische erdnusz; féverole.

Lathyrus maritimus L.—Gesse maritime, pois de mer; seaside pea.

LINACEAE

Cathartolinum virginianum L.—Virginischer wildflachs; Virginisch vlas.

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis acetosella L.—Sauerklee; oseille sauvage; wood-sorrel.

Xanthoxalis corniculata L.—Oseille jaune de bois.

GERANIACEAE

Geranium maculatum L.—Fleckiges storchschnabelkraut.

Geranium robertianum L.—Ruprechtskraut.

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala senega L.—Polygale de Virginie, racine aux serpents à sonnettes.

ANACARDIACEAE

Rhus glabra L.—Glatter schlingbaum; sumac doux, vinaigrier.

Toxicodendron vernix L.—Förgiftigt trä (giftigt träd); giftiger baum; vergiftige sumach (sumak), vergiftboom; arbre pestifère, sumac poison, sumac vénéneux; poison tree, swamp sumach.

Toxicodendron radicans L.—Windende sumach, wurzelschlagender schlingbaum; opklimmende sumach (sumak); sumac grim pant, sumac rampant; twining sumach.

ILICACEAE

Ilex opaca Aiton.—Stecheiche; hulst; houx.

Ilex glabra L.—Bois de marque (Quebec); inkberry.

Ilex verticillata L.—Prinos de marais; winterberry.

ACERACEAE

Acer rubrum L.—Rödblommig lönn; maserichter ahornbaum, rothblümiger ahorn; roodbloemige ahorn; erable rouge, plane; red-flowering maple.

Acer saccharum Marsh.—Säckerlönn (socketlönn); zuckerahornbaum; suikerahorn; erable à sucre; sugar maple.

Acer spicatum Lamarck.—Brandblade; bois d'original (elk fed on it), bois noir (northern New York).

Acer negundo L.—Hvit (vit) ask; witte esch; ash-leaved maple, white ash (New Jersey).

SAPINDACEAE

Cardiospermum halicababum L.—Capsicum ind[ic]um, cor ind[ic]um; piment (in cultivation, New York).

VITACEAE

Parthenocissus quinquefolia L.—Fünflätteriger epheu; vyfladig klimop; vigne vierge.

Vitis labrusca L.—Vild vinranka; wilde weinranke; poeldruif, vosseldruif (vossendruif); fox grape, marsh grape.

TILIACEAE

Tilia americana L.—Amerikansk lind; linde; bois blanc (Quebec), tilleul d'Amérique.

HYPERICACEAE

Sarothra gentianoides L.—Millepertuis-en-blanc.

THYMELEACEAE

Drica palustris L.—Musträ; lederhout, loodhout; bois cuir, bois de plomb (French Canada); leaden-wood, leatherwood (Albany), moosewood. Several names based on the erroneous supposition that musträ means mouse tree are omitted.

ELAEAGNACEAE

Shepherdia canadensis L.—Bois à perdrix (Quebec; partridges, *i.e.*, ruffed grouse, eat the berries).

ONAGRACEAE

Circaea alpina L.—Stephanskraut; herbe de St. Etienne, herbe des magiennes; mountain enchanter's nightshade.

ARALIACEAE

Aralia racemosa L.—Indian root.

Panax quinquefolium L.—Ginzenng; gin-seng (French Canada); garangtoking (an Iroquois name referring to a fancied likeness in form of the root to a child); orhota (Tatar-manchu name meaning the queen); Canada ginseng.

AMMIACEAE

Deringa canadensis L.—Wilde kervel; berle, cerfeuil sauvage (French Canada; Hudson Valley, N. Y.), sison aromatique.

CORNACEAE

Cornus florida L.—Hundträ (träd); blühender kornelkirschenbaum, hellblumiger kornelkirschenbaum; cornouillier; dogwood.

Cornus "alternifolia" L.—Bois de calumet (Lake Champlain; stems with pith punched out were used for pipes).

Cornus "stolonifera" Michaux.—Rödvidja; rod (roode) kornoeljeboom; bois punais, bois rouge (Lake Champlain); red cornelian cherry.

Nyssa sylvatica Marsh.—Fiskträ (träd), fiskarträ (träd); fischerbaum; arbre poisson, tupelo velu.

ERICACEAE

Azalea nudiflora L.—Maj-blomster; Mayblume; Maibloem, Pinxterbloem (Pinksterbloem); American upright honeysuckle, may-flower, Pinxter-flower, Whitsunday flower, wild honeysuckle.

Kalmia angustifolia L.—Dwarf laurel (New York).

Kalmia latifolia L.—Skedträ (träd); löffelbaum; lepelboom; arbre à cuillère, laurier, laurier nain d'Amérique; American dwarf laurel, laurel, spoon tree.

Kalmia glauca Aiton—Swamp laurel.

- Epigaea repens* L.—Krypande ground-laurel; kruipende grondlaurier; creeping ground-laurel, ground-laurel, May-flower.
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi L.—Mjölönris; mehlbeere; raisin d'ours; sagack-homi (an Indian term widely used by the whites; leaves of the plant were mixed with smoking tobacco); bearberry.
Chiochens hispidula L.—Thébuske; grains de perdrix (Quebec); creeping snowberry; moxie plum, tea-bush.
Vaccinium oxycoccus L.—Amerikanskt tranbär; airelle d'Amérique, canneberge, atopa (atocas, a name borrowed from the Indians. French Canada); American cranberry.

PRIMULACEAE

- Glaux maritima* L.—Herbe-à-lait; sea milkwort.

EBENACEAE

- Diospyros virginiana* L.—Mispel-trä (trääd), persimon-trä (trääd); mispelbaum; mispelboom; plaqueminiér de Virginie; persimmon.

APOCYNACEAE

- Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.—Vloikruid (vlookruid); herbe à la puce (Hudson Valley, N. Y.; French Canada).
Apocynum "cannabinum" L.—Vild hampa; hundstohles; wild hennep; Indian hemp.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

- Asclepias syriaca* L.—Katoenplant; cotonnier (Hudson Valley, N. Y.; French Canada).

LABIATAE

- Prunella vulgaris* L.—Braunelle.
Monarda didyma L.—Monarde rouge.
Hedeoma pulegioides L.—Faux-pouliot; penny royal.
Collinsonia canadensis L.—Pferdekraut; paardekruud; herbe à chevaux; horse balm, horse weed. ("Horses eat it in spring before any other plant comes up." New York.)

SOLANACEAE

- Datura stramonium* L.—Stechapfelbaum; pomme-épineuse, stramone; thorn apple.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

- Verbascum thapsus* L.—Vild tobak; grosses weisses wolkraut, tabak der wilden; grote (groot) wit wolkruud; bouillon-blanc, grande molène blanche, molène commune, tabac Indien, tabac des sauvages; great mullein, great white mullein, Indian tobacco, wild tobacco.
Linaria canadensis L.—Orant von Canada.
Digitalis purpurea L.—Purpurfarbenes fingerhutkraut; gant-de-Notre Dame.

PLANTAGINACEAE

- Plantago major* L.—Ängländars fot, grodblad; wegerich; Engelschman's voet, weegbree; pied d'anglais; broad plantain, Englishman's foot.
Plantago maritima L.—Zeeweegbree.

RUBIACEAE

- Galium tinctorium* L.—Meyerkraut; tisavoyanne rouge (French Canada).
Cephalanthus occidentalis L.—Bois-bouton.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

- Linnaea americana* Forbes.—Campanule.
Sambucus canadensis L.—Amerikansk fläder; abendländischer holunder, Amerikanischer holunderbaum, Canadischer flieder; Amerikaansche vlier-

boom, Kanadaasche vlierboom; sureau blanc d'Amérique; American elder, Canada elder.
Viburnum opulus L.—Lingon (Canada).

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia inflata L.—Tabac Indien.

COMPOSITAE

Anaphalis margaritacea L.—Immerwarendes leben, wiesenwolle; eeuwige (eeuwig) leven; immortelle; life everlasting.

Helianthus annuus L.—Sonnenblume; zonnebloem; soleil.

Bidens "bipinnata" L.—Spanska nådar (nålar); Spanische nadeln; Spaansche netels (this means "nettles," the word for "needles" is naalden); Spanish needles (all in plural form).

Achillea millefolium L.—Schaafgarbe, tausendblatt; herbe à dinde, mille-feuille commune.

Arctium lappa L.—Karbottar; klette; kliffenkruid; bardane.

CICHORIACEAE

Leontodon taraxacum L.—Pfaffenblatt; gemene (gemeene) paardebloem; dent-de-lion commune, pissenlit.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR,

LOCAL FLORA NOTES

A NEW STATION FOR *CETRARIA ISLANDICA*

The distribution of the "Iceland Moss" lichen, *Cetraria islandica* in the range of the Torrey Botanical Club was summarized by the late Raymond H. Torrey in *Torreya* 37: 124–125, 1937. An additional large colony of this interesting lichen was discovered on the Torrey Club field trip of May 4, 1941. While climbing the sides of Sugarloaf Mountain near Chester, New York, Dr. M. L. Massey picked up a specimen and brought it to the leader's attention. Further search of the hillside led to discovery of a very large colony of the *Cetraria islandica* on the southwest exposure. The lichen is growing on sandy soil in open pitch pine and chestnut oak forest. The plants are very luxuriant, with broad lobes, and resemble those from the colony at Montague, New Jersey. A considerable area is covered by the lichen, but the colony is not easily found as it is to the southwest and off the trail which is used in climbing the south face of the mountain. A specimen has been deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

JOHN W. THOMSON, JR.